



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**The Fur of Animals.**<sup>2</sup>—This volume forms one of a series on arts and trades, and the author has treated the subject from that point of view. He gives first the structure, form and coloration of the skins of those animals useful to man either for clothing or for furniture. To this is added a classification based on the uses to which the hides, hair, wool or fur is put. Following this technical part is a description of the animals mentioned, their haunts, the methods of hunting or trapping them, the principal markets and the prices paid for the pelts.

M. Lacroix-Dauliard has added much to the interest and value of his book by discussing the parasites that attack the skins, as well as those which injure the manufactured materials. The best known are the Dermestes, the Anthrenus, the Attagenus, the Teignes and the Acarians. Various ways of destroying these pests are mentioned, but the most effectual, in the author's judgment, is frequent exposure to light and air.

Eighty-nine well-shown figures illustrate the text and contribute much to the attractiveness of the book.

<sup>2</sup>Le Poil des Animaux et les Fourrures, Lacroix-Dauliard. Bibliothèque des Connaissances Utiles. Librairie J. R. Baillié et Fils., 1892.